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The Standard

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Nº 7020. BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1885. XXV. YEAR.

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The Standard
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1885.
ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.
HAYES AGENCY
Lisbon, 20th.
Ministers of Justice and War, Public Works, and Commerce and Industries, sent in their resignations which were accepted. Messrs Tomas Ribeiro and Bedmar, who to-day took charge of their respective portfolios, are the new Ministers.
The repairs of the cable are progressing so satisfactorily that it is hoped there will be direct communication with Europe again to-morrow.
PRESS TELEGRAMS
Valparaiso 20th.—The Chambers are to meet on the 23rd. Eighteen projects will be presented, including the Budget.
The Echebique Expedition have occupied Ica.
Cerezo has sent reinforcements to his troops at Jaitia.
The press have received instructions not to discuss with the Lima papers on the subject of the intestine troubles of the Peruvian Republic.
Montevideo 21st.—A meeting of Senators, Deputies, and Salvoacionistas was held yesterday. Everything discussed is kept secret. It is feared that the principal question was the future position of the Republic. The President's intention to stand for re-election has created a very perceptible popular effervescence.
The rumors alluded to seem to gain additional strength by the daily insinuations of the official papers.
The official organs continue to throw out hints on the supposed revolutionary movements in the country, and state that any subversive "coup de main" will be immediately and energetically suppressed. There can be no doubt that the Government is very strong and reposes on sound and solid foundations.
The "Siga in to-day's" issue publishes a letter from Buenos Aires on the financial situation and prospects of the Argentine Republic, briefly referring to the position of Oriental residents in B. Aires.
If the weather continue fine, the Committee will start to-day to reside over the Maldonado festivities. All the preparations of the town have been concluded and the public mind is ripe for enthusiasm.
The Empress's Berro and Naza-no have contracted Arramburo and others for a short "temporada" at the Solis Theatre.
The marriage is announced shortly to take place of Mr. Julio Aranch with Sta. Maria Arreu.
Santiago 21st.—The Minister of Government Dr. Benjamín Gimenez and brother, Damaso Gimenez Bolan, have been compelled to present their respective resignations, in consequence

of a gross insult, equally stinging for both brothers, and for which the Vice-Governor is responsible.
Murder is ripe.
San Nicolas 21st.—Yesterday Mr. Hector Rojas, the Post-master was arrested for having indulged in the deplorable occupation of firing a revolver at the glass-plate of the windows in the Provincial Bank.
Several lots of wool have been sold at 62 per arroba, which is the highest price recorded.
The weather is very warm.

FROM OUR BROTHER-EDITOR.
London, Oct. 22nd 1885.
There is an avalanche of speeches by statesmen in news and in papers, which makes the newspapers unusually dull reading. From Cornwall to the Shetland candidates are stumping the country, and the Radical orators are loudly proclaiming the Chamberlain programme, to the exclusion of Gladstone's. The dis-establishment of the Church, free education, the partial expropriation of landed estates, local Government for England, Ireland and Scotland, these are the cardinal points of the policy marked out for the coming Democratic Parliament, to be followed by a remodeling of the House of Lords and a graduated system of taxation. It may be safely asserted that two-thirds or perhaps three-fourths of the people of the U. Kingdom are with Mr. Chamberlain, but if the votes of the educated classes be taken the case would be the reverse. In the new order of things the opinion of a Sussex peasant counts for as much as that of a Guilden Smith or a Bonarney Price, which is very absurd. There are indeed some things which the Radicals might do to advantage, such as the local government for counties and a certain fiscal reform. When we see a working-man, earning 30 shillings a week, has to pay the same duty on tea as the Duke of Westminster we realize the tyranny of Custom-house duties. At all hazards the next Parliament ought to remove the tea and coffee duties, and cover the deficit by raising the license on carriages and footmen. But there is much to be said against a graduated Income-tax, where by the Duke of Westminster would pay 10 per cent. smaller incomes, 8 per cent. and so on; it carries injustice on the face of it. At the same time it is unfair that incomes earned by one's personal exertions and dependent on his health or life should pay as much as money in the funds or landed estates. A perfect budget would be one in which 50 per cent. were raised on property, just after the manner of your Contribution Directe. For instance, we could abolish Income-tax and all Customs-duties by a budget such as the following:—

One per cent. on lands	18,500,000
Five per cent. on houses	22,500,000
Five per cent. on stocks	9,500,000
Stamp (as in 1884)	27,500,000
Post Office	15,000,000
Total	93,000,000

This would leave a surplus of 10 millions, which could be devoted to the construction of Peabody Blocks for the housing of the working-classes. It may be 20 years before we have a budget on the above principle, but it is only a question of time.
You will be surprised to observe that the budget of 1886 is on the supposition of a deficit of 3 millions, which is contrary to the ordinary way of doing business in England. Of course 3 per cent. is comparatively a small deficit, but the principle is a bad one: it would have been so easy to issue terminable annuities and close the year's balance. Besides the example is injurious to young countries, where statesmen are apt to say that not only Spain and Portugal have deficits, but even G. Britain.
For some time back the London papers have given up their custom of re-producing the whole or part of the packet-report of the STANDARD, on the plea that it is too coloured, de-tour, and that events have unfortunately run counter to predictions. This is a serious loss to B. Aires, as people were always desirous to see what the STANDARD said. These London papers follow meanly after like a flock of sheep, and when a country is taboed by two or three of the others adopt the words of the song "Oh! no, we never mention her." I am afraid the recent loan negotiations did much injury, not through any fault of Dr. Palligiani, but simply because he came on a borrowing pilgrimage so soon after the suspension of specie payments, which has been interpreted here as national insolvency.
The STANDARD can do Buenos Aires more service than either you or President Roca has the least conception of. Firstly by strenuously opposing any more loans outside the country. Secondly by speaking in a voice of thunder against any more emissions of paper-money. Thirdly by continuing as heretofore to point out the industries for which the country is suited, and the interests with which the welfare of Buenos Aires is bound up.
It would be wrong for anyone in the Plata to suppose that the moneyed people of England care much for the Argentine Confederation. All they are about, or know about, is 'Buenos Aires,' except a dozen shareholders of the Central Argentine Railway. When Congress legislates for the 'fomentation' of sugar in Tucuman, wine in San Juan or expeditions across the Chaco, no one in England cares a button; but when the sheep-farms of B. Aires, the Great Southern Railway, the commerce of B. Aires, the meat-packing business, the new line to Rosario or Clark's line to Chile are spoken of, then you are in touch with a large and wealthy class of Englishmen, whose only regret is that the development of Buenos

Aires is much slower than that of Australia.
There is a wide-spread impression here that Buenos Aires is one of the finest places under the sun, but that financial matters are bungled. It is possible for an intelligent Minister to remove this latter impression by economy, opposing fresh loans or emissions, and "making both ends meet." The worst of it is, a large number of Argentines think more of Latin nations than of John Bull, who was their best friend in the epoch of Independence. Gen. Mitre was quite right when he said that English gold was the best fertilizer for S. America; the more English capital you get the better, but at present a good deal seems coming away.
M. G. M.

THE BUDGET FOR 1886.
The clerks of the House of Deputies have completed the lengthy task of drawing up the Budget as sanctioned by Congress. The Executive Power will promulgate the law next week, and it will interest all to know the exact figures of the expenditure voted for 1886. The following are the items:—

Home Office	8,248,754.54
Foreign Office	435,924.00
Finance	17,131,087.59
Education	5,380,413.45
War	6,538,445.35
Marine	2,792,044.60
Total	40,787,648.57

The Budget of Ways and Means amounts to \$42,007,500, showing a surplus, viewed in the light of the present course of events.
The original Budget presented by the Executive to Congress amounted to \$43,700,000, including extraordinary expenditure. Congress has reduced the amount by three millions. The following figures show the revenue of the country for the last six years:—

1879	20,362,000
1880	19,694,000
1881	21,346,000
1882	20,970,000
1883	20,970,000
1884	37,328,000

The revenue of 1884 gave three millions more than the estimates of the Budget. The figures of Ways and Means for the present year amount to no less than \$42,000,000, and we doubt if the returns will yield as much. This steady growth of the revenue, however, is no excuse for voting a Budget of \$40,787,000 for 1886, at a moment when the country is plunged in forced currency, and when the revenue of the nation must suffer a severe shrinkage.
No provision has been made in the 1886 Budget for the loss that the Government will suffer in its resistance to pay the service of the foreign debt. Dr. Pacheco included 30 o/o in his figures on this head, but the Chamber threw out the item and fixed the expense of the Finance Office at 17 millions, whilst in all probability the expenditure will exceed 20 millions at the least.
Thus on the one hand, we may be prepared to see the expenses of the Government much larger than appears by the budget, owing to losses in exchange; and on the other, the Executive will be obliged to face a shrinkage in the revenue. There is not a man in this market who to-day believes that the revenue of the Government next year will reach 40 millions, much less 42 millions, the rosate estimate of the budget.
Instead of cutting down the expenditure of the nation, both Congress and the Government have agreed to increase it, and the results of such a ruinous policy under the present financial circumstances can be easily foreseen. The Government will be obliged to apply for more paper money to pay its way, and fill its empty treasury, and a further depreciation of the currency will ensue.
With such budget figures staring us all in the face, we need not expect any improvement in the situation. The wonder is how the government manages to pay its way under such crushing burdens. The Government that will take office next year will suffer the consequences of this lavish expenditure voted by Congress. It would appear that the iron hand of necessity is needed to convince the legislators that economy in the Government is the only remedy for the evil of the crisis. That disagreeable emergency will come, and since no measures have been taken to parry the blow, the Treasury will feel the pinch in 1886, perhaps as heavily as in 1876 or 1879.

and snows of agriculture, and consequently of their business.
The neglect of the comfort of the peon has in this, as in every country, given a greater impulse to all sorts of crimes than his natural propensities have induced. This is a matter, however, I do not wish to discuss here. I do not intend to say, moreover, that a peon or a labourer is to be placed in an expensive building; a difference of rank must exist even in a Republic, I contend, that his physical well-being should be looked after, and his moral and spiritual welfare may then possibly take care of itself.
No cottage ought to be erected which does not contain one room which can be made warm and comfortable in winter, for experience has taught me that, even in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, frosts and bitterly cold winds are not the exception in June, July and August. It ought to contain an oven to bake the bread of its occupier. A small closet for provisions, wine, &c., two whole stone lodging rooms, one of which should be for the man and his wife, and the other for his children, should also be provided. It would be well always, if possible, that the boys and girls should be separated, but this unfortunately entails expense, and, perhaps, is not materially necessary, because the boys find employment at an early age. A shed for fuel should be attached.
Cottages should always be placed in sheltered spots, and as near as possible to the part of the estancia where the peon is employed. The wear and tear of a labourer is not unlike that of an engine, and it tends as much to the interest of the estancia as it does to the comfort of the peon, that all unnecessary fatigue should be avoided.
Every cottage ought to have the floor elevated that it may be dry, the walls double or battened that they may exclude the heat and the cold, and the eaves should in all cases project eight or ten feet at least, to keep the walls dry.
In my opinion, even in this country, every cottage should be two stories high, so that the sleeping-rooms may not be on the ground-floor. The minimum of accommodation ought to be the kitchen or living room, a back kitchen or wash-house, and a pantry, with three bedrooms over; or two rooms and a wash-house on ground-floor and two bedrooms over.
Every cottage should have an entrance porch for the peon's tools, and into which, if possible, the stairs ought to open, in order that the bedrooms may be communicated with, without passing through the front or back kitchen. The door to the front kitchen should open from the porch and not from the back kitchen or wash-house, which, as it contains the cooking utensils and washing apparatus, can never be fit for passing through by a stranger, or even the master, where proper regard is had by the mistress to cleanliness and delicacy.
It is a great advantage to have the tank under the back kitchen or wash-house, as the labour of carrying the water will be avoided.
The latrine should always be separated from the dwelling, with a soil-pipe communicating with a distant liquid manure tank.
No estancia ought to entrust the erection of his peon's dwellings to anyone but a qualified builder, who should be provided with professionally-drawn plans. Plans should not be straggling, or such as to render a variety of roof lines necessary, and although their management should be compact it should not be cramped. Shapeless nooks and corners do not make convenient cupboards or closets, but rather convenient hiding places for rats, mice and dirt.
New inventions, and so-called economical devices, too often prove miserable and expensive delusions.
The actual construction of a peon's cottage is a matter to be arranged, according to circumstances, but in no case should thatch roofs be permitted, more especially in isolated positions.
\$800 m/n to \$700 m/n, expended on a cottage such as I have roughly sketched, would, or should, yield a profit of about 10 per cent. per annum.

LONDON LETTER.
(From our own Correspondent.)
REPLIES TO LORD SALISBURY.
THE BOYCOTTING IN IRELAND.
LIBERAL MEETINGS.
NONCONFORMIST PROTESTS.
Oct. 14th
The smoke of battle is decidedly rising. It is, perhaps, unwise to take of it a cynical and distant view; but it is scarcely possible to watch the figures and phantoms—now magnified, now distorted by the disturbed atmosphere—without recollecting that all this and all these are about to pass away, and leave a glorified England, the England of that millennium which the excited Baptists at Swansea said "Conservatives might retard, but it is coming on." Of course, the "millennium" is purely a subjective term. With the Baptists it means "no gentleman-like persons—no such description of Scriptural English as 'now Bawabias was a valiant.'" With Mr. Stead it means "No Kings of the Belgians" whilst with *There Tills* it means "as much of that kind of 'copy' as you can give us." Still these people, individually working for their own ideals, do sum up a certain residue, a general notion of a millennium, which, following the beautiful methods adopted by the statisticians, we can divide by the number of the population, and get 0.000001 per each inhabitant—an absurd result, but quite as intelligible as

some of Mr. Giffen's can be without a further and troublesome analysis.
There is Mr. Trevelyan, for instance. He has been speaking at a "great liberal gathering" at Norwich. His millennialism is easily explained by the fact that he is a Cornishman—Call to the heels! He, with Oriental love of personality and of sacrificing principles to personal worship, speaks of the leader of the Liberal party as he would of "him"—he seems to think it impious to mention the name—and it is a positive fact that in his speech, two columns in length, bristling with personal allusions and proper names, and where even the word "Millennium" occurs, "His" name is only once mentioned. This love and veneration is not unmingled with a less pious spirit in regard to Ireland and the Irish. He seems to think of the Irish with those varying sentiments so admirably portrayed by Hood in his song, "The Lost Child." Where the mother, lost by conflicting passions, sinks of her prodigal as she last saw him, "as good as gold, a making of mud pies," and suddenly growing out of patience she says, "Oh! the varmint, if I catch him," etc. Mr. Trevelyan, as a good Liberal of the "fine letter order," cannot understand how the Conservatives have had undone his and Lord Spencer's work, by allowing the Crimes Act to lapse.
Lord Hartington, in his speech at Bury, has just said the same thing; and it must be confessed, these are the opinions of the "conservative" Englishmen. It is very unfortunate that common sense is not the mental attribute required in this question. What we mean by common sense is judging rightly of proximate facts as they occur, and independently of ultimate causation.
The Irish question is not by any means a question of proximate facts, and until we look at the matter from a higher standpoint we shall never get one. The English do not choose to understand boycotting: they say it is illegal. I, for one, agree with the Irish Nationalists in saying that it is not an illegal weapon, like dynamite and hamstringing; but, it must be confessed, it is a mean weapon to use against individual men and women. The system is now threatened to be used against public companies. The Cattle Trade Association refuse to send their cattle by the ships of the Cork Steamship Company, and the South of Ireland Trade Association refuse to give freight to the English Midland Railway Company. If one or the other carries what is called "emergency cattle," or cattle protected by the Anti-Boycotting or Landlords' Protective Association, at Cork, and in that part of the country, the landlords—by their names one is supposed to say, the English Landlords—are forming a Defence Association against boycotting. At Belfast the loyalists are doing the same. Social war has recommenced. Surely, there is some cure for these besides vulgar force and police measures.
The Roman Catholic bishops and clergy have just spoken out strongly and honestly against political outrage and crime. I do not see in their meeting at the Clonliffe Seminary that they included boycotting in the same category.
The Shells, the O'Donohys, the Sullivans, etc., have also had their say at Navan. On the occasion of the meeting of the County by-election, Mr. Sullivan observed that the Convention was a much more orderly and intelligent assembly than they were in the habit of seeing on the floor of the House of Commons. There was not an intoxicated man amongst them, and that is more than could be said of the House of Commons any day or night in the year. Mr. John Dillon spoke of the state of the people, and so on, so much in the style of George Curzon, that it showed the value pointing clearly to the final end of the Irish question and the prompt extinction of Mr. Parnell and his Girondin party. Mr. Dillon addressed his hearers to boycott land-grabbers and grass-grabbers, that is, to make unendurable those people's lives; and, as Mr. Dillon added, they could do so legally, for Lord Salisbury had admitted that if a congregation chose to get up in a body and leave a chapel when a "land-grabber" or "grass-grabber" entered there was no law to prevent them. Quite so, I myself, have seen English ladies and gentlemen—especially the latter—armed in a body and leave the refreshment tent at a fête in Normandy, when a lady entered it accompanied by her newly-married husband, because, like most English society in France, she was thought to be a little "manche" but her chief offence was in being better looking and better dressed than the rest of the women. I remember also she was accompanied by the resident English chaplain at the place. He was a friend of hers and an old friend of mine. It is some years ago, but I shall never forget the sight of these dragons tucking up their skirts and busting out of the tent. They had afterwards to apologise and make amends.
I have already referred to the Baptist meeting at Swansea. The speeches were more than usually vigorous and threatening, and portend much trouble to the Conservatives at the elections. "Him," He leaves no "doors open," but always then in his own face, like a straightforward Englishman.
The Church of England party is still very strong. How strong and how much Lord Salisbury may have miscalculated on that point, is one of the interesting questions to be solved at the elections, which, like the millennium, are "coming on," but the natural bent of the Conservatives is to retard even them.
A Cabinet Council is held to-day. The fixing of this election may be one point of discussion; but the continued presence of Lord Carnarvon in London shows that Ireland is still the difficulty.

The Regina Margherita's Mails.
Genoa, Oct. 23.
The *Commercia* publishes this morning an article on the present state and prospects of the port of Bahia Blanca, and states that it is destined to be the first harbour in the Argentine Republic.
Advices from France lead to the belief that military preparations will shortly be resumed in Tonkin. General Négrier is at present encamped near the Bani Canal. General Jaumont, at the head of 6000 Annamese and Chinese deserters, has occupied all the forts to the N. of Hong-Kong.
A telegram from Rome, under date 25th, announces that Admiral Saint Bon, who had been recalled by the Minister of Marine to direct, as many thought, the manoeuvres, had in reality been summoned for the purpose of discussing the advisability of sending a squadron to the East.
Torreón Marmila's magnificent library has been bought by M. Coppino, who announces his intention of presenting his purchase to the Lyceum at Rome.
The Tiber, on the night of the 25th, rose to an extraordinary height, and the Orso bridge was carried away by the violence and rapidity of the current.
At Fossano, an agrarian meeting was held under the presidency of Solari, a farmer of good standing. Over 500 people were present, and it was unanimously decided to appeal to Government for immediate measures to arrest the progress of the land crisis.
His Holiness Leo XIII. has addressed a note to the Japanese Emperor congratulating him on the advancement of his empire, and beseeching him to protect Christian interests, which the Emperor has most graciously promised to do.
The naval preparations in Turkey have been brought to an end, the fleet being now ready and perfectly equipped. The number of soldiers at present stationed on the frontier amounts to 100,000, which could at a moment's notice be increased to 150,000.
Letters have been received from the soldiers in Moscow, giving details of the recent battle of the Abyssinian troops against the rebels. The Abyssinians numbered 13,000 and the rebels 9,000 under the command of Osman Digma, who, it is said, was killed, and defeated by the victorious Abyssinians.
The Minister of Marine has stated that 3 new iron-clads are to be built shortly.
It appears that the Valce Steam Navigation Company have decided to establish a line of steamers to the Pacific.
It is roughly computed that Turkey has already expended 47 millions francs in war preparations.
A telegram from Rangoon states that King Theabaw convened a meeting of generals and asked them if they feared the approach of the English. When they replied they would fight until they be all exterminated. Nevertheless, it is rumored in Rangoon that several districts are in favor of the English.
Advices from England report an accident at an electoral meeting in Galway, Ireland, presided over by Mr. Parnell and other prominent members of the Irish party. It appears that Mr. Parnell was delivering a most weighty speech, when the platform gave way throwing the orators on the ground. The greatest confusion prevailed, as it was at that moment thought some criminal assault on the lives of the speakers had been made.
The Brunswick Diet met to-day and adopted with only two dissentients, the Committee's report which rejects the Duke of Cumberland's claims to the succession in the Duchy. Count von Goertz, the president of the Regency Council, then moved the nomination of Prince Albert of Prussia as Regent. The proposal was referred to the Committee, and will be voted upon to-morrow, there being no doubt that it will be passed unanimously. Prince Albert is personally popular in Brunswick, and general satisfaction is expressed at the certainty of his election. He is the Emperor William's nephew, being the only son of the late Prince Albert, the Emperor's third brother, who died in 1872. He is now in his forty-ninth year, having been born on May 28th, 1837. His military title is in the Prussian army that of a "General of Cavalry," and for many years past he has filled the position of Commander-in-Chief of the 10th (or Hanoverian) Army Corps. In this capacity the Prince has kept up a semi-regular household, as the Emperor's Statthalter in the Royal palace of the late King of Hanover's capital. Although the new Regent will now naturally transfer his residence to the palace of the late Guelph Dukes at Brunswick, he will still retain the command of the Army Corps, of which the Brunswick contingent already forms part. His consort is the Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Sax-Altenburg, to whom he was married in 1873. With the Prince's election to the Brunswick Regency, the succession to the Duchy is not yet definitely settled, although the Duke of Cumberland's claims or direct annexation to Prussia are thereby definitely rejected. It remains to be seen whether the proclamation of Brunswick as an Imperial province, like Alsace-Lorraine, with Prince Albert as the Emperor's Statthalter, will now follow, or the definite establishment of a new dynasty, with Prince Albert as Duke of Brunswick. In the latter case the succession appears secured, the Prince being father of three sons now aged eleven, nine, and five respectively.

Charity towards the weakness of human nature is a virtue which we demand in others, but which we find very hard to practise ourselves.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
THE CUP RACE AT PALERMO TO-DAY.
MEETING OF THE GUN CLUB ON THE 29th. INST.

As was to be anticipated, the interest in the next meeting of today at Palermo has considerably increased within the last few days, and the speculation on the probable issue of the several events to be competed for has assumed very fair proportions. Some changes have also occurred in the relative positions of the favourites. Atrevido, who was considered to have as good, if not better chance than any in the Premio Velocidad, was pulled up dead lane two days ago, and was consequently scratched. Signet and Diana hold still the leading position, and each has many supporters. Of the others Tel-el-Kobir and Sirocco stand next in public favor, whilst Leonor who ran so cleverly at Plata in the same distance, seems to be altogether neglected. In the second race Neptune has been made a hot favourite within the last few days, but it is most probable that Kettledrum or Mivision, if he runs in the race, will reach the winning post before him. The great event of the day is undoubtedly the Cup Race that comes third in the programme which promises to be a most exciting race. The competitors are Colonel, Beausoleil and Surplice and perhaps also Salvato and Benedicte. The betting is even on Surplice and 3 to 2 against Colonel and Beausoleil, 10 to 1 against Salvato and 100 to 1 against Benedicte; but in fourth and sixth race the doubt as to what horses will run has preceded any speculation. In the fifth Swedish race seems will carry all before her, and the quotation is 2 to 1 on her. Lather or General are the only two competitors she need fear, but if she runs as well as she did at La Plata she ought to have no difficulty in beating them. The following are our prognostics:—

Premio Velocidad—Signet
Premio Comparacion—Kettledrum
Premio de Honor—Colonel
Premio Resistencia—Terminacion
Premio Consuelo—Sweetheart
Premio Constancia—Dandini

The meeting of the B. Ayres Gun Club comes next Sunday. The programme consists of two events. The Grand Handicap in which only members of the B. A. G. C. can compete, the Primo Disalo, 5 birds at 28 yards in which are entered members of the Central Gun Club, and of the Montevideo Gun Club. Messrs Crautaud and Huergo will hold remates of deer on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p.m. at the Turf Club 105 Florida.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.
The Hon. Treasurer desires, through our columns, to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions since last list published. The foundations of the new Hospital are commenced, and the Committee is very desirous of receiving further sums in aid of the Building Fund:—

Thomas Drysdale	5 m/n
Peter Findlay	20
Mr. Allen Cook	20
A. Well-some	20
Arthur B. Baker	20
John C. Baker	20
Collected by Patricia Ham	61 63
James Allen (R. C. del Sud)	20
Schwartz & Co.'s workmen, for	50
September 1885	50
Collected by Charles & Scott	7
Nichols & Low (By Fund)	20
John G. Murphy	20

EDITOR'S TABLE.
The thermometer rose steadily yesterday, but the barometer fell, giving promise of a heavy downpour. The great heat may have had something to do with the feverish stage of political feeling in the newspapers that are vying into each other with personalities that reflect little credit on the writers.
The political amalgamation of the three outsiders against the favorite in the presidential race is a "fait accompli." It appears that there has been a tacit agreement on this subject for some time past. The main question at present is which of the three is to do the running; we guess it won't be the old horse that did the work in the two previous events.
A thick veil of mystery hangs over the names of the kind ladies who have volunteered their services at the concert in aid of the Cricket Building Fund. Their fair names are on our lips; they are known to all as our best amateurs, and we would publish them, in spite of our solemn oath to Mr. Martin, but for the conviction that they would never be forgiven. Mr. Hampson will play a four-handed piece on the piano with a lady amateur. Mr. Paul, so well-known in all musical circles, will sing two capital songs. Mr. Pieroni, the great violinist, will also lend his valuable services.
Talking of music, we see that Captain Voyer will give his farewell concert on Friday at the Florida Gardens. A magnificent piano has just arrived from the Dextero from Germany, and on this instrument he will play all night. Amongst the novelties in the musical programme we see Weber's Concert-Stück, which caused such a "furore" in Europe.
We have received the first copy of our brother-editor's new book "The History of Prices since 1850." We have merely glanced through it, but we do not doubt that it is a work that will call great attention in England, as it deals with a topic that is being ventilated by all the economists of the day. We beg to acknowledge receipt of a neatly bound copy of Mr. R. G. Godoy's

Aurora y Ocasos—a collection of poems that will much interest all who watch the progress of Argentine literature. The work reflects credit on the publishers Messrs Sillier and Lass.
Messrs Ataliva and Rudecindo Rosa have resolved to bring an action against our colleague *Nacional*, owing to some slanderous publications that appeared in its columns. Our Argentine colleagues can never avoid personalities in their political polemics.
The talk of the town is anent the high life nuptials, with musical honors to some off on Wednesday next, 25th inst., between the Rt. Hon. Lord Lovel and Her Serene Highness the Lady Nancy Bell. Not to crackers alone, but by the sympathetic community at large, it is regarded as a good "match." "Foul whisperings are abroad" that there is another Richmond in the field, who delights in the mellotious title of Duke Ruffinello. Our advice to the Lady (counsel's as good as love) is to remain single, so if she really takes a fancy to the particular one she is sure to regret the other. Baron Billy, her Papa (a voluminous, base old party, but not a bad sort) will, however, have his say and his song on the occasion. The above is a painfully palpable puff, but what is not, is the fact that both boxes, stalls, and other seats are moving off rapidly. In ages past the Laureate sang to the effect that "The Minister Boy to the dogs has gone." Now this is not precisely a fact, for the sole surviving genuine negro minstrel (a Christy (all hats off Sociati) has just turned up from the Congo with a brother "editorial" white hat. It is not known which arrived first, but they will both perform on Wednesday 25th inst. at the Opera House, and one of them will just sing one song "only one," one of a superior kind, a wonderful one. Being the last specimen of his species, and before the museum embalms him as a curiosity, he may rely on our beseeching inspection and public acclamation on the eventful evening. Other attractions must stand over; in the meantime we advise our readers to secure the few remaining seats or be content with standing room. Now that Alexander Batschewsky has knuckled down, some few people suppose the Bulgarian rumpus may be considered over unless King Milan force the unspeakable Turk to give him a sound hiding. Prince Alexander (who, by the way, is as like as a pea, or two peas, in his Prince's features) (spouse) played his game badly, "set a fire," if the game be over, which we rather doubt.
The judges visited the prisons on Friday and liberated a lot of poor devils condemned to one or more years imprisonment for petty thefts.
The spirit has moved the Health Board to abolish quarantine on vessels from Spain. Such is the jolly old Plate. Quaking in its boots at an imaginary yellow fever case one day, and raising quarantine and opening ports the next.
There is a 'fiesta' to-day at the School of 'Artes y Oficios' (Arts of Offices some one translates it). These eternal 'fiestas' are the plague of our public schools, where the main thing seems to be to teaching the little ones to howl songs.
Commander Sinclair says that the papers have a habit of grossly exaggerating bad news. (So they have.) When he went out to have a look at the book in his place, he found he had only drafted a mile, instead of four, as the papers said.
Our esteemed colleague Hector Quesada is only in the E. B. a week, yet we see he has already a duel on hand. We sincerely hope it will be amicably arranged. We're in the Editorial Box twenty five years and have always made it a point never to call a man out, if one could help it; especially in the case of punctual-paying subscribers, whose E. B. would be against all laws of political economy to shoot.
The Mendoza Lottery is the great centre of charitable gambling. In addition to that for the Irish Orphanage it has also a drawing on foot for the French Orphanage.
A shark bit a South Carolina negro on the heel and the man died of hydrophobia. The mad dog must go—there is no use for him.
Nothing is spoken of in British circles but the approaching Cricket Club concert. There is such unanimity in all circles about the pleasant duty of being present to give the oldest of our local institutions a good life that there will certainly be a larger English gathering than has ever before been seen in Buenos Ayres. The programme speaks for itself.
Although we never hesitate to express our opinion that the Industrial Club has its head in the wrong place, we feel it a most agreeable duty to acknowledge that its heart is where it ought to be. It has just started a subscription for the families of the men killed in the Barracas fire. One poor widow has nine orphans on her hands. They will be sent to the "Desvalidos" at Flores.
When the Judges visited the prisons on Thursday the found in the 43 boys, from 16 to 15 years old. What did the baby of 6 do? Commit murder.
Mr. Marconi C. E. deserves a gold medal, if he would not be offended at being offered such a common thing. He has volunteered to take the levels of Paso Colon free, gratis and for nothing, that that neglected thoroughfare may be improved. When finished, it will beat the Paso Julio as a promenade.
We take the *Palabra*'s word for it that the newest sensation in Mendoza is that there are lions prowling about unpleasantly near that city. A half-ton horse managed to escape from them. No human biped has as yet afforded them a meal.

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